

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. XIII.]

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AN ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN OF KENTUCKY.

IN the year 1776, the spirit of liberty prevailed in the United States of America, bottomed on republican principles, or representative government. In vindication of our rights, we had to contend with a monarch, and royalists, or in other words Tories. Having established our independence and republican government, thirteen states, having each its own constitution or form of government, under a confederation, until the year 1788, at which time, the Federal constitution was adopted, being part federal and part consolidated. Probably some of our republicans, joined the royalists and formed the constitution, so as to admit of doubtful interpretation, to enable the executive to controul the legislature and judiciary, and by this means we should come as near to monarchical principles as possible, under the then existing principles of the people of America. At the commencement of the government, the president commissioned the officers of the United States, (generally) during his pleasure, except the judges of the supreme and inferior courts, who were commissioned during good behavior. This is a power properly attached to absolute monarchy, and not warranted by the constitution. Because it is neither expressed nor fairly implied by any part of the constitution. It is declared in the second article, sec. 3d, "the president shall commission all the officers of the United States." Same article, sec. 2d, "he shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." Article III, sec. 2d, "the house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachments." Sec. 3d, "the senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." Art. 3d, sec. 2d, "in the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury." The reasons assigned by those who contend for this executive power, are as follows: as the judges of the supreme and inferior courts, are to be commissioned during good behaviour, it implies, that all other officers are to be commissioned during the pleasure of the president; and to assist this doctrine of commission by implication, it has been urged that it was the intention of the Federal convention. This cannot be the true meaning of the constitution; because admit this doctrine, and it deprives every officer commissioned during the pleasure of the president, from a trial by impeachment or by jury, for any crime he may be supposed to be guilty of, or charged with, for which the president may think proper to remove from office. Because in such cases the president continues such persons in office no longer than it pleases him, therefore he forms the rule or passes the law in his own breast, without having it published or recorded, and having passed the law in this secret manner by assuming legislative authority, he thus takes on himself the judicial power, and judges the person, and then exercises the executive authority, and all this he can do, when the person is supposed to be guilty of a crime, and deprive him of his constitutional right to be tried either by impeachment or by jury, when the constitution declares "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." Perhaps it will be said the president ought to remove from office when no crime is committed, and that he ought not to remove a person from office for any crime he may be guilty of. Because, "the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury," this would be absurd, because it would be improper to discharge a person for doing his duty, and discharging the trust reposed in him with faithfulness. And it never could be intended by the constitution to empower the president to exercise a power, which would be improper for him to exercise. It never could be intended the president should exercise a power not given by the constitution, and in so doing destroy a free

citizens constitutional right. Because, art. 12th, it is declared "the powers not delegated to the United States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people," this sets forth the rule of construction, on that instrument. It is absurd to suppose a person can be a good republican in principle and be in favor of such a despotic power to be lodged in the executive; especially when it centers in one man, which enables him in this case (and it is an important one) to exercise legislative, judicial & executive authority. This usurped authority is a grand machine of power, and affords the president to controul the legislature; because all the commissioned officers becoming the dupes of the president, by seeing in the face of their commissions, the president can remove them from office at pleasure, or in other words put them to a political death, for any thing which may be displeasing to him, without a trial by impeachment or by jury; therefore it will become their business to please the president generally, right or wrong, and to find out if possible, what will please him, that they may be continued in office, and have a better chance for preferment: and the influence of all those officers (perhaps 10,000) so far as it can influence the legislature, will have its effect, and the members of the legislature knowing this to be the practice, and looking forward, for appointments, reconcile themselves to the will of the president, and thus a majority becomes subservient to his will and pleasure: and whenever the executive especially when in one man, has an influence over the legislature, and judiciary, it so far approaches toward absolute monarchy in principle; because it amounts to the same thing for a person to have a controul over the persons who exercise legislative, executive and judicial authority, as to exercise all those powers himself. This practice is injurious to the moral principles of the people of America; because, that which degrades human beings, instead of exciting them to virtue, candor and honesty will prove injurious to their morals. Would it not be a more rational constitution to say the officers shall be commissioned during the pleasure of the president and senate, as the advice and consent of the senate is necessary to their being admitted into office, than to put it in the power of the president, alone, to remove from office at pleasure, without a reason, without a trial, without being heard in their defence, or without one word in the constitution to justify such a constitution? when the constitution admits the president (generally) only to fill vacancies, in a time of recess, to continue in office till the end of the next session. But this constitution would not be proper, because in the trial of impeachments, the senate alone has the sole power, therefore if the president were to assist the senate in removing from office, it would be a violation of the constitution, though much more consistent than for the president alone to remove from office. Would it not be more proper, to have every officer that may be removed from office for any crime, tried by impeachment, or by jury; to pass a law or laws as a rule to the senate or president, in removing from office as the cases may require, and every officer in a state of accusation, would have a trial, and be heard in his defence.

Were I a royalist in principle I should be much in favor of the executive, controlling the legislative & judicial powers, because it amounts to the same thing, in making others do that which he desires to be done, as to do it himself. I should be in favor of assuming the state debts, to create the necessity of heavy taxes, to have a treaty with kingly governments, giving them a little more favor than republican governments, to have excises and stamp acts so as to destroy the ancient rule of evidence in the state courts, where no stamp is on the paper. To pass a sedition law to abridge the liberty of speech and the press to punish persons for speaking or writing their sentiments, to prevent any fault being found with the president, until his next election is secured and if the people dislike the act it might then expire. To have an Alien law passed, to give the president despotic powers over all aliens, to give them no trial, and not allow them to be heard in their defence, but let the president pass the law in the secret chambers of his breast for each alien; to have the right of judging him in

a judicial capacity, and the executive authority being vested in him, he may banish all such as may be displeasing to him from the United States; especially if they were possessed of republican principles. To have some difference with republican government, will be a good pretext for a navy and standing army which may be kept up in time of peace. And to complete this executive power, to pass a law making all this standing army a privileged order of men, to prevent the body of any officer or soldier being arrested for any debt due to a civil citizen. All the officers to be commissioned during the pleasure of the president, and they will keep a sharp look out, to please him if possible, to prevent their removal from office. The expense of this army will keep a pretty good load of taxes on the people, and they can be always ready to keep the judiciary in fear, to issue process against them for breach of the peace, &c. they can suppress the liberty of speech and the press; and even printers may be in danger if they should publish any thing displeasing to them or the president. An old saying, a standing army in time of peace is dangerous to liberty; and the military ought to be in strict subordination to the civil power.

In the case of governor Monroe being removed from office, as a minister to France, could not have a trial? I suppose he thought himself justifiable in assisting the French, the object of Jay's mission to Great Britain, was nothing more than to obtain satisfaction for the spoliation committed on our commerce, expectations committed on our commerce, especially when the president set it forth in his message to the senate, when they approved Jay's appointment; but if he had known of the private instructions, concerning a commercial treaty, which was withheld from the senate, he would not have been justifiable in such assurance. Though France had no right to interfere with our negotiations with other countries, yet she had a right to the preference given her in the treaty when we were at war with Great Britain to obtain our liberties. I know of nothing that has regenerated the British, to make them less inclined to take away our liberties now, than formerly, provided they had the power.

I understand a difference has arisen on the true construction of the British treaty: but his Britannic majesty, the president, senate, and house of representatives in congress, all declare their intentions to fulfil the treaty with good faith. If that be the case, of what benefit will our navy be to us a few years hence, when all the articles except the first ten will expire? The British will then have a right by treaty to enter all our rivers, ports, &c. at the same duties required from our citizens, according to the permanent part, and at the same time granting us a right to enter their ports having expired, they will not admit American bottoms in their ports, because we cannot demand a right by treaty; and if we contend that it was intended by the 3d article, to extend only to American intercourse, and not the great maritime, they will take their clearances at Quebec, Nova-Scotia, &c. and make it American intercourse; because the treaty does not confine the trade to the produce of America. The greatest part of our trade being with the British, our navy may be useful to protect British vessels, as they are to be the carriers of our trade, provided Jay's treaty is fulfilled scrupulously with good faith.

If China holds one hundred millions of inhabitants, they must have inhabitants sufficient for agriculture and manufactures in the fullest extent, in a rich, fertile country; of course they must be ten times as able to support a navy to protect their commerce, as the United States; and by their regulations, the balance of trade is in their favor, carried in bottoms not their own. They are eased of the great burthen to support a navy—very little trouble with expensive treaties, public ministers, consuls, &c. If they are happier without a navy than with it, it must be folly in so young a country as the United States to have one, when the has not half inhabitants sufficient for agriculture and manufactures. The vast funds of money expended on the navy, generally circulate about seaport towns & cities, & will be so far beneficial to the inhabitants, that it will incline them to be in favor of a navy on that account, because it will draw the wealth of the mass of citizens

in the country, by taxation, to circulate among them.

I sincerely recommend it to all my fellow citizens to be pointedly in favor of men holding republican principles, in their choice in the next elections to elect a president:—by this means we may be more certain to elect a president that is a true republican; and if his situation as to residence, should be in the country among the farmers, it ought to be no objection to him, because he will be as likely to know and pursue a system of policy consistent with the interest and happiness of the people of America, (who are the supporters of government) as if his residence was in a seaport town.

A CITIZEN.

Scott County, Jan. 7, 1800.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, October 11.

Head-Quarters at Zurich 9th Oct. 1799.

Massena, general in chief to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Directors.

Obliged to be present successively at different points of the line, where I was called by the urgency and importance of the military operations which took place without interruption, I have not hitherto been able to inform you otherwise than by the telegraphic dispatches of the movements of the army from the 25th of September to the 5th inst. but I am about to supply the deficiency, by a sketch of these movements, waiting till I shall be able to give a more detailed account in a report to be sent with the colours taken from the enemy.

Before me was the Russian army of Korsakoff. It occupied the line of Zurich, at the confluence of the Aar and the Rhine. The Austrian army, commanded by Hotze, who occupied the Right bank of the Limat, and whose line extended from Limath to the upper lake of Zurich, and defended by a flotilla; and finally, the corps of the Austrian general Jellakich, who occupied the passages of the Grison country.

By means of a false attack upon Bruck, by general Menard, in order to draw thither a part of the enemy's forces, I passed the Limat, in force at Dietikon, and the Limt between the lakes of Zurich and Wallenath. At the passage of Dietikon, the batteaux were launched into the water in the face of the enemy's fire, and under the protection of our artillery, and in less than two hours, (thanks to the skill of our Britonniers, directed by the chief of brigade of artillery, Dedon) we had a bridge across the Limat, and 1200 men upon the opposite bank. Gen. Caton commanded the advanced guard, under the orders of general Lorge, who commanded the expedition.

At the passage of the Limt two hundred swimmers, their sabres in their teeth, and their pikes in their hands, formed the advanced guard; put the enemy's posts to the sword and thus prepared the success of the day, general Soult commanded this operation. The result of the battle fought after these two passages was, that we occupied the western part of Zurichberg, and established ourselves upon all the right bank of the Limat. Zurich summoned to surrender, had offered conditions, a part of which might have been accepted; but with unheard of ferocity, the Russian advanced posts having fired on our flag of truce, and wounded two trumpeters, I gave the enemy battle on the 26th September, at the end of which Zurich was taken, sword in hand. The generals Mortier Klein commanded the attack of Zurich at the left, and Leye, upon the right bank. At the same time, Suwarrow, whose march had been combined with the intended attack, by the armies of Hotz and Korsakoff, forced the passage of Gothard, and marched in mass against the little cantons, (Ury, Schwytz, Zug, and Glaris) in order from thence to unite the two armies, to take the command of them and conquer the French territory.

Korsakoff being beaten, and Hotz, killed, Suwarrow could hardly expect to conquer.

The impossibility of acting to advantage in such narrow valleys, had determined me to leave Suwarrow the liberty of entering into Switzerland, I hoped, that

pressed by the battles which I had fought with him in the valley of Murton, & fatigued with a resistance, it happened him he would come out of his hiding place at the point of Enfield, where I had no more than a single battalion of observation, and that I could fight him at my leisure in the open field; but being desirous of avoiding a general and decisive engagement, he threw himself into the Grisons by the valley of Flems, continually harassed upon the flanks and in the rear by the corps destined to attack him if he had remained. He withdrew himself by frightful roads, and with despair in his heart, leaving in our power 2000 wounded, part of his artillery, and almost all his baggage.

Korffik informed of the danger of Suwarrow had hastily gathered a corps composed of the scattered remains of his army and that of Hotz, the Bavarian contingent, the corps of Conde, and of all the Austrian corps, which defended the valley of the Grisons.—He wished to march towards the Thur, and from thence against Zurich; but I had already marched against him with the divisions of Menoid, Large and Gezan, at the same time that gen. Hult marched against Rheince, I found him between the Thur and the Rhine. I beat him and forced him beyond this river, compelling him with some time to take up the bridges of Confidence and Debenhofen, which I seized.

Although I propose not to enter here into any details, I cannot avoid speaking of the unflinching firmness of our infantry, and the inconceivable zeal of the light artillery, against one of the most vigorous charges artillery ever executed—both have immortalized themselves this day. The artillery, charged and sabred in the middle of the affray did not cease to manoeuvre and fire grape shot. A part of our infantry often having met the enemy's cavalry with most lively, and continued and steady fire, received them at the point of their bayonets without moving a line, while another part of this infantry charged them in flank with the most unexampled boldness.

The results of these different battles, are about 18,000 prisoners, of which 8000 are wounded and could not be carried away by the enemy; more than 200 pieces of cannon, 13 standards of colours; 4 generals taken prisoners; 5 generals killed among whom is the gen. Hotz; the retaking of Gothard, of Glaris, and of all the valleys that enter into it. Finally, the total loss of the enemy in these different affairs, is more than 30,000 men.

Health and respect,

(Signed) **MASSENA.**

France.

PARIS, October 12.

The army of Italy is still strongly posted at Genoa—It blockades Coni, and defends the approaches to Coni, some affairs of posts have taken place to the advantage of our troops. Masséna is the general of the enemy opposed to Championnet.

The king of Denmark has just published an edict to destroy the liberty of the press, of which the following is the substance:

All anonymous writings are prohibited. Attempts to raise seditions shall be punished with death. Those who attack the constitution, or those who write against established governments, or who circulate scandalous rumors against the royal family, shall be banished. The authors of offensive publications in favor of foreign powers, shall be confined in the house of correction. Every one is permitted to express with decency and moderation, his sentiments relative to the amelioration of the laws.

SUMMARY.

It is said that the French patrols go even to the gates of Turin; that general Mafse succeeds gen. Dufosse in the Ligurian republic; that the British fleet is bound to Ireland and perhaps to London; that the Citalpines discover signs of anti-imperial principles; that the senate of Hamburg believing Holland invaded and conquered, and the French republic overthrown, have delivered up the venerable Napper Tandy to Pitt; that the French have entered Frankfurt; that the defeat of the Russians occasions the most lively sensations in Germany; that 12,000 French troops have arrived at the Hague; that it is not known what has become of Suwarrow; that Masséna and La Gouberie are already in Subbia after having entirely secured Switzerland; that the English and Russians have committed unheard of cruelties in the north of Holland; that Masséna has gained a victory over prince Charles; that the Russian and Austrian troops are flying and dispersed in all directions, disbanding and without subsistence; that general Ney has taken 3000 Austrians

near the Rhine; that Championnet is in full march to the relief of Coni; that there are frequent couriers from Berlin to Paris, through Brussels; that the emperor of Germany is extremely jealous of Paul of Russia.

R U S S I A.

We are more sure than ever of the neutrality there—Late dispatches leave no doubt upon that subject.

October 14.

For three days past the army of Italy is in full march for Piedmont. It is believed that Ceva will not resist long, the enemy having retired to Afti, on our arrival at Modovi, Championnet lay on the 24th of October, in the plains of Piedmont. It is said a division has advanced over to Novi, every thing announces that the end of this campaign will be most brilliant for the republic.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Head-Quarters, at Alexandria, the 27th of Thermidor.
Buonaparte, general in chief to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

The 8th Thermidor I caused the castle of Abouker to be summoned. The son of the Pacha, his Kiaya, and all the officers were desirous to capitulate, but the soldiers refused.

The 9th the bombardment was continued; on the 10th, many batteries were established on the right and left, of the fifth mus many gun boats were sunk, a frigate was dismasted, and sent to sea. On the 11th, the enemy began to want provisions, and fell into some houses of the village adjoining the fort, gen. Laurens hastened to the place, and was wounded in the leg. Gen. Menan took his place in the command of the siege. On the 12th general Devogt seized many of the houses where the enemy had made a lodgment, and cast himself into the port, where numbers of the enemy were killed.

The 23d battalion of light infantry, and the chief of brigade Mange, behaved with great spirit. The 15th our batteries were upon the counter scarp, our mortars kept up a very active fire, and the castle was a heap of ruins. The enemy had no communication, with the squadron; they died of thirst and hunger, and took the part, not of capitulating, which they do not understand, but of throwing away their arms and coming to embrace the knees of the conqueror. The son of the Pacha, his Kiaya, and 2000 men were made prisoners; there were found in the castle 300 wounded, and 1,800 carcasses. Some of our balls killed as much as six men. In the first twenty-four hours after the Turkish garrison marched out, more than 400 prisoners died, in consequence of eating and drinking with too much avidity. Thus the affair of Abouker cost the Port 18,000 men, and a great number of cannon.

During the 15 days that this expedition lasted, I was highly satisfied with the spirit of the inhabitants of Egypt. No movements appeared and every body lived as usual.

The officers of engineers Bertrand and Liedos, and the commandant of the artillery, Fautier, behaved with the greatest distinction.

Health and respect,

(Signed) **BUONAPARTE.**

Buonaparte, member of the national institute, general in chief, to the executive Directory.

Head-quarters, Alexandria, 10th Thermidor, 7th year, 23th July, 1799.

Citizens Directors,

I have informed you by a dispatch of the 10th of May, that the season favorable to a landing had made me resolve to quit Syria. The landing actually took place on the 11th of July. One hundred sail, among which were several men of war, threw themselves before Alexandria and came to anchor at Aboukir. The 15th the enemy took by assault and with singular impetuosity, the redoubt and fort of Aboukir. The 15th the enemy took by assault and brought their camp artillery on shore, and reinforced by 50 sail, took their position, with the right wing towards the sea, and with the left towards the lake of Madderit, upon very advantageous heights.

I also set out, on the 15th, from my camp of the Pyramids, and came, on the 16th, to Rabmanir, then went to Birkat which became the centre of my operations, and from whence on the 25th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, I advanced against the enemy.

General Murat commanded the vanguard and caused the right wing of the enemy to be attacked by general Eitinga. The general of division Latine, attacked the left, supported by the vanguard under general Lami.

A fine plain of 4000 toises separated the wings of the enemy; there the cavalry pe-

trated, and with the utmost celerity moved in the rear of the right and left wing, which were immediately cut off from the second line. Thereupon the enemy threw themselves into the water to reach their vessels, although three quarters of a league distant from that where they were all drowned—the most terrible scene I ever beheld.

We then fell upon the second line which had a sheltered position, a village in front, a redoubt in the centre, & intrenchments extending quite to the sea, where more than 30 ships acted upon the flank. General Murat forced the village; general Latine attacked along the sea side; general Fugiere, advanced in close columns upon the enemy's right wing. The attack and defence were violent; the cavalry once more decided the victory; it assailed the enemy, it moved with velocity in the rear of the right wing, and caused a dreadful slaughter. The chief of battalion of the 60th half brigade, Barnard, and citizen Mabile, captain of grenadiers, of the same half brigade, covered themselves with glory.

The redoubt was taken and the hussars having placed themselves between the fort of Abouker and the 2d line, the enemy were forced to throw themselves into the sea, and, pressed upon by our cavalry, all were drowned. We now surrounded the fort, where the most nimble fugitives had joined the reserve. Not willing to lose any of my men, I had six mortars placed to bombard it.

The stores, from which last year English and French cadavers floated away, now are covered with the corpses of the enemy; six thousand are already counted, and 3000 buried in the field of battle. Thus not a man of this army shall escape, when the fort shall be taken, which shall happen ere long. Two hundred standards, the baggage and tents, and 40 field pieces are taken; and Kufly Mulla-pa, pacha of Natolia, nephew to the Turkish ambassador at Paris, who was commander in chief of the expedition, is made prisoner, with all his officers. Such are this days fruits.

We had 100 men killed, and 500 wounded. Among the former are adjutant-general Letrice, chief of brigade, Duvierv chief of brigade, Cretin, and my aid de camp Guibert; the two first were excellent officers of cavalry, and of unexampled bravery, both long spared from the fate of war; the third was an officer of engineers, the best informed man in a branch of science, on which so much of the success of campaigns, and of the fate of a country depends; for this 4th I had a great friendship. Generals Murat and Fugiere, also chief of brigade Morangier, are wounded.

The gaining of a battle, which will so much influence the glory of the republic, is principally due to gen. Murat. I ask for him the place of general of a division. His brigade of cavalry did what seemed impossible. Citizen Bessiers was very serviceable with his corps of guides. The adjutant general Noize performed his manoeuvres with the greatest composure. Gen. Junot's coat is full of holes made by bullets. I shall send you in a few days, a circumstantial relation, with a list of officers who have signalized themselves. I live, in behalf of the directory, made a present to general Berthier of a finely wrought dagger, as an acknowledgment of the services by him rendered during this whole campaign. Salut.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

We are assured that the directory has embarked all the Hamburg vessels in our ports. That notwithstanding the fatal term, we still perceive a great many drafts at Bordeaux.—That the Chouans increase rapidly at the Calvados.—That Masséna has written to government, "give bread to our soldiers, and we are sure to conquer—that while there are facks in our stores, there is no grain—and when there is grain, there are no facks." They already compare Moreau to Fabius, and Buonaparte to Scipio—he is, indeed the nervous Scipio, who brings us 200 standards from the Turks.—That the expedition Brotherie, is going to Guadeloupe, instead of St. Ledger.—That the English papers announce the landing of emigrants on the coast of Breit.—That the army of Italy has advanced as far as Navarre—that the Chouans have been defeated by a republican detachment, in the environs of Cholet.—That the two chiefs Renau, and Mourret, are among the slain.—That the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, after having presented a congratulatory address to the king on the expedition, to Holland, are now preparing one of condolence.

Lexington, January 16.

We are informed, that on Wednesday morning last, between the hours of three

and four o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in a tavern in Baldwinlow. From the lateness of the hour at which it happened, and the family being retired to bed, the flames got to such a height before it was discovered, that all exertion to stop the progress of this devouring element, proved inefficient; and we were sorry to say, that the whole were reduced to ashes. The fire communicated to an adjoining store, wherein was a large quantity of goods, which also experienced the same fate. The proprietors, we understand will sustain a considerable loss.

On the first alarm of the fire being given, some travellers who slept upstairs, endeavoured to make towards the outer door, which they twice attempted, but to no purpose, and had nearly been suffocated from the great quantity of smoke which had collected: they were at length forced to jump out of the windows, by which they fortunately escaped without receiving any material injury. It is feared that some person has fallen a victim, for, previous to the floor falling in, the most lamentable shrieks were heard.

(Herald,

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Somerset, Bourbon county, a bay horse, about a years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, both hind feet white, a long star in his forehead, white spot on his nose, some fiddle marks, branded on the left shoulder and thigh thus O, appraised to £. 13 10s.

James Brown.

I HAVE just arrived from Philadelphia with a very large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to those remaining on hand.

From the terms on which those GOODS were laid in, they can be sold on as low, (if not on lower terms) than any ever imported into this state.

For sale also, a general assortment of LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the best quality, with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

An elegant COACHEE WITH PLATED HARNESS, also for sale. WILLIAM LEAVY. Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, in a suit in chancery, wherein Hugh M'Ilvain was complainant, and James Calhoun, defendant, pronounced at the last March term, of the said court, will be exposed to sale at the door of the state house, in the town of Frankfort, on the 17th day of next March, it being the first day of the District and Federal courts, 6000 acres of land, situate lying and being in the county of Gallatin, entered in the name of John May, from him assigned to Gilbert Imley, and from him to Alexander Dick, and by him devised to James Fenton Mercer, and conveyed by James Fenton Mercer, to James Calhoun.

Osbo Beatty,

Daniel Weisger,

William Trigg,

John Logan,

Thomas Tunstall.

CORRERS.

January 8th, 1800.

2m

WANTED

AT the school house at the Town fork Babilitt meeting house, a School-Master, to teach Reading, Writing Arithmetic and English Grammar: a teacher who can come well recommended, for his abilities and moral character, will meet with good encouragement. A teacher with a family can be accommodated with a good log house with a stone chimney, & two acres of land; one for a garden & the other for graze.

Henry Payne.

3s 4d

January 13th, 1800.

To be sold to the highest bidder.

AT the courthouse in Lexington on the third day of February 1800, for ready money, A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 32 years old.

HENRY CRUTCHER.

2w 4d

January 14th 1800.

AS A TEACHER

A PERSON who can come well recommended, for no other necessity, will meet with great encouragement by applying to

Robert Johnson,

Rhodes Thompson,

John Thompson,

John Payne,

John Hawkins.

Living near

Georgetown.

January 2, 1800.

Samuel M. Dowell.

